## THE CONCERT SALOON HELLS.

Justice Defeated by Legal Stupidity.

The Proprietors of the Dens on Broadway Discharged Because of a Blunder in the Language of the Complaints Made Against Them-Who is to Blame !- Amusing Conflict Between the Counsel for the Defence and the Assistant District Attorney.

Two weeks ago our citizens were gladdened by the ews that a number of infamous concert saloons on Broadway, situated between Bleecker and Houston ets, had been broken up by the police authorities on warrants issued by Judge Dowling, complaint baving been made by Captain Mount, of the Fourwere arrested, in their hideous, garish habiliments tawdry velvets and soiled silks, and taken before Judge Dowling, who discharged them with a reprimand, while he held the proprietors of the hellish tens to ball on a charge of keeping disorderly

Yesterday their trial came on in the Court of Special Sessions, before Judge Dowling, a large crowd of "pimps," a few prostitutes and a single procuress being visible in the Court, and these peculiar people seemed to take a great interest in the cases. ani Falk, the "Father of the Concert Saloons," a e is called, who is said to be the originator of the system, and who is reputed to be the owner of the "Boulevard 'Saloon," near Bleecker street, with his head buried in his shoulders, and a pair of villanous little pig-gish eyes, sat awaiting his trial inside the bar nd near him sat "Frank Hughes," proprietor of the den known as the "Oriental" in the of 626 Broadway, than which there is not a worse trap on Broadway. Then there was one Edward B. aregory, a tall man, with a bald surface on his cranium and a pair of suspicious eyes, snadowed the "Canterbury Saloon," 632 Broadway, on which the principal descent was made. Then there was fellow named Edward Barlow, who is the proprietor of the "Assembly Rooms," 636 Broadway. This fellow had a noted ustache, a waxy face and a foxy eye, and looked like a Broadway "statue" in every detail. Money, It is said, will get anything, and the concert saloon procurers had secured for counsel John H. Anthon, well known at the bar; William F. Kintzing and dward Price, to defend them, who occupied seats near their clients. For the outraged people of the state of New York appeared the Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan, and behind these persons sat a group of the usual quality of Tombs hysters, biting their nails, while their clerks, with

arrow foreheads, watched for prey. Captain Mount was called, smooth shaven and king very demure in uniform, buttoned up to the neck, and when he came on the stand Gilbert, the Canterbury Saloon" man, was brought to the bar, which he shambled against in a trembling way.

John Anthon Jumped to his feet, and throwing his John Anthon jumped to his feet, and throwing his almond-shaped, plercing eyes on the Captain, he asked him to stop while he might demur to the complaint which was made out in the name of E. B. Gregory, which his citent, he asserted, had never pleaded under, as his name was "Elishafi. Gregory" instead of "Edward B. Gregory."

The Assistant District Attorney jumped to his feet then and said that the pleading was done under the name in the complaint and not in any other.

Mr. ANTHON—it might have been in the station house.

DISPRICT ATTORNEY—Yes; certainly.

Mr. ANTHON (on the catch)—Yes; but if so my client never wrote it and never saw it.

After this round there was some little sparring and then both men weat to their cornors.

Judge Dowling—The complaints are correct in spirit, and the Court holds that the body of the man named Gilbert, charged with keeping a disorderly house, is now at the bar waiting for trial. I will hold Gregory to plead.

Mr. ANTHON (sparring for time)—But I hold, sir, that it is a precedent and custom very well established in our profession, about which I never have found any doubt before, that a misnomer is abatement—

Judge Dowling—The Court has already ruled in discase. The prisoner will plead.

District Attornay—I shall demur to the pleas shered by Mr. Anthon. Hughes has separated himifrom Gregory in this case, and elected to be red at the General Sessions. The case must go on. Here Mr. Anthon took exception to the ruling of sections.

Here Mr. Anthon took exception to the ruing of the Court.
Cantain Mount, being duly sworn, then testified as Johows:—I know the defendant Gregory since January 12 as one of the proprietors of Canterbury Hail, 682 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston streets; there are two lattice doors at the entrance, which swing to and fro; the entrance is nearly on a level with the street, with two steps up; I was there on the nights of the 13th and 15th of January; a blaze of light from a circle of gloves hang around the door; there is a huge placard alongside the door blaze of light from a circle of globes hang around the door; there is a huge placard alongside the door with an advertisement of "Fifty Beautiful Circaman Ladies Inside;" on entering the saloon I found forty or forty-five waiter girls sitting with men at the tables; some of the girls swere sitting in the laps of men; many of the men were in liquor; there was a bar close to the door; there were men waters behind the bar, at which girls bought drinks and gave checks at the counter; girls were going constantly to and fro between the counter and the tables, with liquor for the men; there were private rooms in which men were sitting; girls were carrying in bottles of wine to these men; did not sit near enough any of the girls to hear their conversation; the place keeps open until one o'clock in the morning and later; I saw men there under the influence of liquor; some of them I should judge were not more than nicen years of age; made affidavit against the place on the afternoon of the "22d of January; saw the prisoner (Gilbert) on both occasions; knew him to be proprietor of the house.

By Mr. AKTHON—How did you know him to be

(Gilbert) on both occasions; knew him to be proprietor of the house.

By Mr. ANTHON—How did you know him to be the proprietor of the Canterbury?

Captain Mount—By his own admission; he admitted to me he was the proprietor of the place; the girls wore tights and their dresses were short at both ends and nothing in the middle; their bosoms were completely exposed down as far as here. (Here the Captain illustrated, causing a lause in Court.)

augh in Court.)
Mr. ANTHON (in a rage)—Did you ever see the Black Crook," sar?
Captain Mount (meekly)—1 did, sir. (Laughter in Court.)
District Attorney Sullivan (deflantly, from his

District Attorney Sullivan (denancy, from his corner)—I object.

Mr. Anthon (still hotter)—I propose to show, sir, that there is nothing in this place the Cameroury Saloon) which is supposed to be owned by my client—I said supposed, Your Honor—half as criminal or bad as the nightly exhibition of the "Black Crook."

or bad as the nightly exhibition of the "Black Crook."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY (very hot)—I object.
Judge Dowling (calm as an iceberg)—We are not trying the "Black Crook," sir.

Mr. ANTHON (to Captain Mount)—How many saloons of this kind are there on Broadway?
Captain Mount—There are about fifteen in the Fourteenth precinct.

Mr. ANTHON (scrutingingly)—Then, sir, how is it they were not all raided upon on this night?
DISTRICT ATTORNEY (vaguely)—I object.
Judge Dowling—We are trying the case of the proprietor of Canterbury Hain now, sir.

Mr. ANTHON (determinedly)—But, Your Honor, I propose to show that in all these raids there is a spectal motive, and that they are made not against a class but against individuals.
Judge Dowling—I rule that offence must be given to the people of the State of New York in general when passing thereby, and that no one special act committed within a place of this class, unless in signif of the passer-by, constitutes it a disorderly house.

Mr. ANTHON—Then you intend to try the case in

sight of the passer-by, constitutes it a disorderly house.

Mr. ANTHON—Then you intend to try the case in that way, Your Honor?

Judge Dowling--Certainly, sir.

Mr. ANTHON—Then I shall not further cross-examine this witness.

By District ATTORNEY—I have seen sixty to seventy-five men and boys in the Canterbury, and on Saturday evening as many as two hundred, being waited upon by these girls.

Officer Beam, Fourteenth precinct, testified that he was a special ward detective, and visited the Canterbury every night from the 15th to the 20th January inclusive; saw ladies sitting in gentiemen's laps; the ladies' bosoms were exposed; saw that they had tights as high as their hips; some of the ladies were under the influence of liquor; there was a stair leading to the private boxes; the girls took men by the arms and led them into the boxes; id did not visit the saloon for any attraction it might have had for myself.

Robert Macoy, Masonic publisher, second door from the Canterbury, testified that he saw girls go in and out, but he knew nothing of the character of the place after nightfall, as he was never on Broadway after dark.

James Smith, carriage manufacturer, e28 and 630

way after dark.

James Smith, carriage manufacturer, 628 and 630
Broadway, knew that girls went in and out in the
day time, but could not say it was a disorderly
house, as he was never on Broadway after dark.

Officer John Duniop had been there from half-past
seven to twelve o'dock at night; have seen men intoxicated in there, but I cannot say they were
drunk—(laughter)—saw women sitting in men's
lang.

ing a disorderly house has been made out. (To the prisoner, you are discharged.)

The cases of Paul Fair, keeper of the infamous "Boulevard" Saloon, 632 Broadway, and of Frank Hughes, proprietor of the equally infamous basement saloon 626 Broadway, together with that of Richard Barlow, proprietor of the shameless resort known as the Assembly Rooms, 636 and 638 Broadway, were then called.

Captain Mount was again called, and testified in regard to the "Oriental" Saloon:—Had seen girls sitting in men's labs, wearing tights, and everything fitted to their bodies to show the upper portion bare; there were private boxes in the "Oriental" in each of which there were two chairs and a lounge—and the girls wore page's dresses; the closed.

Justice Dowling discharged all three, being com-pelled to do so, the complaints having been made out against the accused for keeping disorderly houses, a charge which the testimony failed to

houses, a charge which the testimony failed to sustain.

The District Attorney then addressed Captain Mount, stating that it was a monstrous outrage that such infamous dens as these concert saloons should be allowed to remain open on Broadway, the widest thoroughtare of the metropolis, for every heedless boy and foolish adult who passed them atter dusk. He said there was nothing so demoralizing in New York as these hell holes, and instructed Captain Mount to procure new anidavits and make new complaints before the Commissioners of Excise, in order that the licenses which they held for barrooms might be revoked.

Judge Downing informed Paul Faik, Frank Hughes and Richard Barlow, who were about leaving Court, that they would be watched hereafter, and if they allowed their female employés to assume their bawdy coscumes he would interest himself personally to see that their licenses were revoked.

### PACIFIC MAIL MATTERS.

The Officers Charged with Unlawful Practices-Attempt to Restrain Illegal Specula-lation-A Nice Financial Question.

One of the customary sensational bubbles rippled sesterday on the surface of Wall, street affairs, and merce and Navigation, which was instructed to examine into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, were about to visit New York and commence proceedings. The charge is relative to the conduct of ner in which they speculate with the stock of the company. About a fortnight ago Mr. Newton Layman petitioned the Legislature to investi-gate this charge, he claiming that he has 500 shares of the stock, and, consequently, has a right to prevent its being jeopardized by men who are not wholly responsible. He asserts that the President, Mr. Stockwell, loans the funds of the company to brokers, to enable them to speculate with the stock of the company, and this to the extent of millions of dollars. Yesterday morning a representative of the HERALD called at the office of the company, and although the officers were very courteous, they maintained a strict reticence regarding giving information, declaring that their whole force were at work preparing a statement to be submitted to the committee. The Vice President informed the reporter that he had received the following communication:

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY,
ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1872. 5
Mr. Bellows, Yloe President Pacific Mail Steamship Com

Mr. BELLOWS, Yioe Fresident Facine Mail Steamsing Company:pany:Sile—in pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly, adopted
January 28, 1872, of which the following is a copy—
On motion of Mr. Morton,
Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Navigation be authorized to send for persons and papers on the subject matter of the petition of Newman Layman, charging unject matter of the petition of Newman Layman, charging unject matter of the petition of Newman Layman, charging unject matter of the Pacific Mail
Steamsing Company.

By order of the Assembly. C. S. UNDERWOOD, Clerk.

By order of the committee.

A bill has been passed recently in the Legislature forbidding the irresponsible use of the moneys of the company by the officers and Mr. Newton Lyman has information that several of these gentlemen are placing his rights in a very precarious condition by depressing and inflating the stock for their own private purposes. The feeling prevailing on Wall street was that this is a test case and that no serious charges can be brought against the officers. The Vice Fresident stated that none of the employes ever had any objection to give all insuiring stockholders every information regarding their transactions, that the books were always open to inspection, and that Mr. Newton Layman's stock was only transierred to him on the 25th of January and that he never called to make inquiries. Those contrains with Wall street affairs and the transactions of large corporate bodies are of opinion that the law restraining officers from speculating in the moneys of the companies will prove imperative, as it is impossible to draw a defined into between legitimate investments and speculation. The officers say that if their accounts are properly adjusted at the end of the year no lawful fault can be found with their transactions as long as no risks are taken which will place the funds entrusted to their charge in critical positions.

Our Merchants Shipping Goods by Water to San Francisco-Lively Times Once More Around the Pacific Steamship Docks.

The neighborhood around the docks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at the foot of Canal street, North River, presented rather a lively appearance yesterday, as it has done for several weeks tirely suspended, and likely to continue so for five storms now prevailing in the far West, the New York merchants whose orders from the Pacific coast still remain unfilled are hastening to despatch their goods by such means of transport as are now available. The great inarware house of Chambers street, opposite the new Court House; Thurber's big grocery, on Greenwich and Chambers; Stewart. Claffin and all the other great houses in the dry goods, hardware and grocery lines of business, are hurrying off their goods to San Francisco, whence, it seems, the orders are heavier this year than they have been heretofore, which speaks well for business on the Pacific slope. The Ocean Queen, of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, now lying at the company's dock at Canal street, will sail on the löth instant. She is being laden as fast as steam and men and horses can do the work, yet the storehouses on the dock at Canal street, will sail on the löth instant. She is being laden as fast as steam and men and horses can do the work, yet the storehouses on the dock are crammed full of merchandise of every description, and the cry is still it goomes. Along the entrance to the dock and along up Canal street for several blocks a line of wagons extends during the whole day, those who arrive at ten in the morning being unable to deposit their loads for shipment until late in the afternoon. It would be of great advantage to the steamship lines if they could induce the weather to show hard on the plains all the year round, and they will labor under a corresponding calamity if some inventive genius ever enables the Pacific Railroad Company to keep their track coustantly clear of show banks and dead indians. or six weeks longer, in consequence of the snow storms now prevailing in the far West, the New

Cornelius Derier yesterday afternoon fell through a hatchway in the factory of Soul & Co., North Ninth street, Williamsburg, and was instantly killed. Mr. Derier was employed in the factory. He was torty years of age. His body was taken to his family residence, No. 69 North Inird street, by his fellow workmen.

A fire occurred last evening in the moulding mill and scroll sawing shop of John Wagner & Co., situburg. The loss on stock is estimated at \$3,000; no insurance. The building, which was insured for \$1,000, was damaged to the amount of \$2,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Paying the Vaccinating Corps.

The physicians who were employed in vaccinating the people of Brooklyn during the month of January pled at the Health Office Jesterday morning for the purpose of receiving their pay. The amount voted by the Common Council to these gentiemen was \$100 for the month. There were forty-four employed, making the total amount requisite to liquidate the city's indebtedness to the sanitary corps in question \$4.400. The appropriation, it appears, was not sufficient, being \$1,400 short. It was therefore decided that the doctors should draw the prizes from a hat. Whoever drew forth a blank has to wait until after the next meeting of the Common Council. The lottery proved a source of much merriment, and no little chagrin to the drawers of blanks.

The sixth day's raid on the illicit whiskey distil-lers of the Fifth ward, Irishtown, was not a succompanied by fifteen men and an equal number of patrolmen, under the leadership of Sergeants Craft and Kane, "went through" the deserted distilleries of John, Little, Plymouth, Gold and York streets, Dixon's and United States alleys, &c.; but save bonse, as he was never on Broadway after dark.

Officer John Duniop nad been there from half-past seven to tweive o ciock at night; have seen men intoxicated in there, but I cannot say they were drunk—daughter)—saw women sitting in men's laps.

Benjamin R. Southack (brother of Mrs. Stokes, now in Europe), furniture dealer in the vicinity of the Canterbury, knew nothing of the character of the nouse in the night time, as he was never on Broadway after dark.

District Attorney Sullivan—I will rest the case here.

Judge Dowling—I don't think that a case of keep—

## MILLER'S INSURANCE RECORD.

Utter Failure of Public Prosecutors Barnes and English So Far.

The Mysterious Cheek Explained—Miller's Fabu-lous Fees for Examinations—Insurance Presidents Who Endorse His Policy-The Obscure Editor Again Catechised by Miller-What Insurance Men Think of Him.

The Assembly Insurance Committee to investigate the affairs of Superintendent Miller's department met again at the Chamber of Commerce resterday. The chairman not having arrived at thirty minutes after the hour to which the adjournment was taken, the inquisition was conducted by Messrs. Alkens

the inquisition was conducted by Messrs. Alkens and Babcock.

THE TESTIMONY.

William A. Seaver sworm—I am President of the Adriatic Pire Insurance Company; we were examined a year ago last colober, by Mr. Southworth; it took him part of two days; never saw his report; we paid \$150 for the examination; this was the only examination drough filters administration; requested \$150 saw received by the saw received for the examination of the saw received for the examination of the saw received for the expense of the saw received for the expense of the opinion of free company officers of him is favorable; do not know anything about raising funds for the expenses of the National Insurance Convention; I was solicited to contribute, but declined to entertain odicers of other States where we do no business; you never asked me to contribute. (The chairman here entered.) I recollect the testimonial to Miller, which I signed voluntarily; the Superintendent can't wind up a solvent company by excluding assets; never heard of signatures put to it prior to the downfall of Tammany; I was interviewed by a reporter of the Times, and made the remark that I thought Mr. Jones made a mistake; we were examined some years ago by Judge Etimonds, who charged \$75; the investigation made by Southworth was a thorough one.

S. J. knjitsh recalled and questioned by Mr. Miller—The conversation I had with Mr. Acclesin was within four months; I said I understood you received \$10,000 from the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, when he said he undersion you received \$10,000 from the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, when he said he understood you received \$10,000 from the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, when he said he understood you received \$10,000 from the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, Fig. 1 saw Mr. Opdyke just after your examination of the Standard Company; you delayed the report so long that if ruined them; the conversation with Mr. Sheadard about your extortion when the proper standard company of the Standard Company; you delayed the report

sions have not been made where they should have been made, but never of a case where they should not have been made; I read the testimonial to you very carefully, and voluntarily signed it.

James I. Dawes, sworn—Was connected with the Standard Life as Secretary and President: the company was examined last year by Miller, Southworth and Carr; Carr did the most of it; they were at it live days; we paid \$500 to Southworth; Southworth and the was the attorney of the Department; I thought it too large; I toid a bookkeeper to draw a check; Southworth declined to take a check; but finally I paid him after he signed as Attorney; they were employed perhaps twenty four hours in the five days' visits; this was all we paid; did not pay the bill till six weeks after the examination, and after writing to Miller three or four times for a decision one way or the other; the report was favorable.

Cross-examined by Mr. Miller—Never complained to you; I though \$500 would have been enough.

Re-direct—I heard that the Knickerbocker paid a large amount to Miller; don't recoilect who it was that spoke of it; it was not Stephen English that informed me.

William H. Beers, worn—I am Vice President of the New York Life insurance Company; we have not been examined by Miller and have paid no su ms to his department, nor to outsiders for any purpose.

To Mr. Barnes—I recoilect the Miller bill of last session; we

On reassembling at two P. M.,
Heury B. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life, stated his company had not been examined by Miller, and had paid nothing in any way; all money paid for legislation has been given to counsel (Ar. Alexander); he understood a fund was raised by fife companies for the passage of Miller's bill; believed in rigid examination of life companies. Henry M. Alexander, counsel of the Equitable Life, testing the country of the cou

tided that he had never paid moneys, directly or indirectly, to Miller or to other persons for him. This conclusively explodes Engish's check story published in yesterday's evidence.

Robert Sewell sworn—Am attorney and counsel-at-law; know nothing of the examination of the Home Insurance Company; we were retained as counsellors for them; received a fee, but refuse to state how much and for what purpose; we were counsel for the Mutual Life, but I decline to say how much or for what; the same answer I make regarding the Mutual Protection Life; no portion of the money from the Home was paid to other parties; we received and retained every dollar; no part of it was paid to Miller or to other persons for his use; the same answer I can make regarding other companies; I did present Miller a set of shirt studies worth \$30.

To Miller—I never was requested by you to accept retainers; was counsel for Mutual Life before Miller came into odice; know of no money extorted by you from companies; I dies not accompany Miller to New Haven, but I met him there when he examined the Home; I had been retained by the company two or three weeks before Miller went on; sateries reported to Mr. Sewall that unjust charges had been made by a man named English, and I went there by request of the company; don't know that Miller received anything for that examination. The witness explicitly declined to tell how much they received from the Home. Not a dollar, directly, except regarding the Universal Protection Life; I saw Mr. Freeman after the examination, and told him they ought to pay \$1,000; it was paid to Southworth; that is all that has been paid; Mr. Miller at this time was in Europe; Governor English urged Miller to take the action he did; our fee was paid in currency by the president of the company; after Saterice came to New York I went on to New Haven; we were engaged three or four weeks at stated periods before we completed the consultation and examination commenced.

muce we were pan; have not seen miner since this examina-tion commenced.

George W. Savage sworn—I am President of the Inte-national Pire Company; our company was examined by Mr. Miller in September last; we paid him \$250; that is all we have paid to anybody for this purpose; my company was largely affected by the fire in Chicago, and there was appre-hension for the company's solvency; I feit it necessary to have a statement made at the time and sent for Mr. Miller; Miller did not ask us for a fee; on the contrary, he said his charge was nothing.

hemsion for the company's solvency; I fell it necessary to have a statement much at the time and sent for Mr. Miller: Miller did not sak us for a fee; on the courtry, he said his charge was nothing.

To Mr. Miller—Have been in the Board of Underwriters thrity-eight years; know of no extortion by you or of improper acts; have heard rumors, but not among fire insurance companies; I think personsi examination conductive to public interest; the first examination of insurance companies; was made some sixteen years ago by the Comptroller at the request of petitioners; the Comptroller, in response to our petition, appointed three commissioners, who examined every company in New York; they examined some sixteed dompanies, at \$150 each; Mr. Harnes once examined our company; we sent him a check for \$100 and he returned all but \$10; this covered his expenses; I know English; don't like to answer questions about his troth and versely; have heard some very savere companies upon his reputation; they were not complimentary; if English was not interested from the remarks I have heard it hims there are many would not believe him under oath; I have not said I would not believe him under oath; I have not said I would not believe him under oath; I have not said I would not believe him under oath; I have not said I would not believe him under oath; I have not said I would not believe him onder oath; I have not said I would not believe him onder oath; I have not said I would not believe him onder oath; I don't want to renember the names of gentilities, the person of the World Life Company of Sentyn; man representation of the World Life Company of Sentyn; man representation of the Marco of last year, or Southworth, Miller and Eldridge; it occupied part of six days; the examination cost \$550; it was paid in two checks to Southworn; never saiked for a report and naver received one; the Secretary proposed that we don't believe in the principal of the man person outmed of the fees; the testimonial to him.

To Mr. Miller: I know Mr. Kngii

The committee adjourned until ten A. M. to-day.

### DRAINAGE AND VENTILATION.

Defects of the New York Systems Pointed Out-The Remedies Required - Interesting Report of General Viele to the Board of Health.

The annual report of the Board of Health con tains, among other important matters, a report on sanitary engineering by General Egbert L. Viele, which, in view of the renewed interest recently awakened on this subject by the illness of the Prince of Wales, and the causes to which it was attributed, is worthy of marked attention, as illustrating the action of similar causes which are in active operation

The reckless and ignorant manner in which our so-called city improvements have been conducted in years past have been productive of many serious evils and these evils, are of such a nature that time

only adds to them.

This report points out the difficulties which have coumulated and the remedies to be applied. In view of the facts so clearly set forth, it is a matter of great surprise that there should still existso much listlessness in the community upon this important subject. Take, for instance, the following ment:- "There is an institution located in the upper part of the city which is an example of the two important subjects of drainage and ventilation. The buildings of this institution have all the apture, spacious in extent, commanding in appearance, occupying an elevated site overlooking the Hudson, the grounds sloping towards the river and fringed with a natural growth of forest trees. It is con ducted by gentlemen of intelligence and cultivation, whese philanthropy and zeal cannot be questione 1, and under the superintendence of a board of direcmost estimatole and worthy citizens of New York— men of wealth and refinement. Yet the entire insti-tution from attic to cellar, and the grounds in the whole extent of twenty-five or more acres, so far as regards ventilation and drainage, exhibit an absence of proper information remarkable in an institution of this kind. most estimable and worthy citizens of New York-

of proper information remarkable in an institution of this kind.

"There is no general system of ventilation provided and every room is deficient in this particular. The entire sewage of this institution has been sufferred to flow in an open channel in a ravine and to empty itself into a slough of about an acre in extent at the foot of the ravine, which, although occasionally overflowed by the tide, is every day exposed to the direct action of the rays of the sun, and a black, feetid mass of decomposing matter generates incessantly malarious gases, which have had the effect to prostrate a large number of the inmates with typhus fever. It is believed that no more effectual method could possibly be conceived to produce this result, and it is hoped that the publicity given to this matter will have the effect to cause the managers of similar institutions to examine more glosely these important subjects and supply the omissions which they also may be suffering from.

natic Asylum, located at 170th street, has not on imitated what might be regarded as ignorance i the inhabitants of shanties, but has rivalled them i

imitated what might be regarded as ignorance in the imbabilants of shannes, out has rivaled them in a reckless disregard of every law of nealth and every principle of sanitary science, exceeding in their culpable conduct the worst effects which a hundred shanntes might produce.

"This institution, which is situated on high ground between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, near the Hudson River, and with a rapid descent directly to the river, instead of taking advantage of its favorable location and constructing a drain to the river, has made use of a stream, originating near the institution, as a receptacle for all its liquid refuse. This stream runs from 120th to 121st street, and then follows the line of Tenth avenue to 125th street, where it meets with low swampy ground and empties itself into a pond at the junction of 125th street and Tenth avenue. In the company of the scourge they are constantly exposed to.

"As before stated, a simple conduit to the river would have saved all this. The brewery at Ninth avenue and 107th street is a similar instance in which a large area of ground is saturated with liquid refuse, emitting the most offensive odors. From these two causes alone the whole section of the city from 107th street to 125th street and from Seventh to Tenth avenue is really unfit for residences at this time, and any one attempting to reside there would be exposed to malarious disease. These are two instances out of malarious disease. These are two instances out of malarious disease. These are two instances out of malarious disease. "The condition of things in that portion of the exhibit the condition of things in that portion of the exhibit the condition of things in that portion of the city embraced within the limits laid down on the accompanying map. The same general result obtains in all cases.

"The remedy to be applied should

reside there would be exposed to inalarious cisease. These are two instances out of many which exhibit the condition of things in that portion of the city embraced within the limits laid down on the accompanying map. The same general result obtains in all cases.

"The remedy to be applied should be searching and comprehensive, and should be applied in this way:—The beds of all these streams should be excavated and cleaned out to a firm bottom, and a careful examination made as to the precise locality of all springs by which they are field. Then there should be constructed along the did. Then there should be constructed along the control of the

# Annual Election of Officers and Committees.

A meeting for the election of officers and com-mittees of the American Institute for the ensuing year was held last evening, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. The polls closed at eight o'clook. There were two tickets—the at eight o'clock. There were two tickets—the regular nominations and the nominations of the Independent Members Association—differing only in the composition of the Board of Managers. So far as the count was made last night the officers becaute named are known to be elected, and it is believed that the regular nominations are wholly successful:—President, F. A. P. Barnard; Vice Presidents, Charles P. Daly, Orestes Cleveland, Henry A. Burr; Recording Secretary, John Gavitt; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel D. Tulman; Tressurer, Szivester B. Comstock.

# THE PURITANICAL COCK FIGHT.

Citizens of Hartford and Middletown, Conn., Engage in the Sport.

Fifteen Battles for \$50 Each and \$200 the Main-Hartford Victorious-The Quiet of a New England Sunday Disturbed-The Location of the Pit-The Spectators and the Hardships They Endured to Witness the Amusement.

The usual quiet attending a New England Sunday was rudely dispelled on Saturday night in Con-necticut. About this city and in the neighboring towns of Middletown, New Britain. Cromwell and New Berlin, there had been much excitement and talk among old sports and young men in relation to a great cock fight set down to come off at that time. Rumor had it among many of our citizens that the lively lads of Harvard and Yale intended thus to study natural history, and were consequently all agog regarding the match. Whether this was really the "intention" when the agreement was made to only meant for "a blind," is not known, nor is it of much consequence, as the fighting took place and progressed satisfactorily to the parties interested, although the many difficulties encountered were well nigh insurmountable. The match was made between parties in

each side showing twenty-one birds, both stags and cocks, and agreeing to fight all that weighed in for this quiet place heard how its sober citizens destred to pass the last day of the week and usner in the Sabbath, and the principals were, therefore, compelled at the last minute to change the location of fighting, and, not meaning to be frightened the second time, went out into the Connecticut valley, fully ten and a half miles from here—a country of meandering streams, lovely landscapes and luscious orchards in the summer, but now desolate enough, in its broad, deep mantle of snow. The interested of Hartford early on Saturday obtained the information desired, and as noon approached the police, if they really cared to interrupt the combat, well tilled with men and an extra chicken or two, slowly leaving the city for the locality determined upon. When the ing snow storm prevailing, the stout horses to the carriage that contained the HERALD reporter and four friends were urged along to the utmost of their speed consistent with safety. Farm house after were passed, and still they journeyed on, until at last Rocky Hill was reached, where, in

DE RYER'S COSEY HOTEL
it had been arranged, unknown to the landlord, and proceed in a body to the spot appointed. It was just such a place as a cockfighter would appoint for Yorker, the proprietor heartly entered into the sugwas more than once reciprocated in the imbiba-tion of "a not Scotch," which the old man knew how to make to perfec-tion. Three o'clock, and the principals from Middletown not appearing, a start was made for the fighting place, which at this time was given out as being at Steene's Farm, still four or five miles away. Now the snow had become three inches deep, and yet down it came in blinding fury; but the lovers of the old pastime cared not; they really exulted vidential, as the "cops" of Hartford would never pursue them at such a time. At last the farm house was reached, and, half irozen, the men jumped from the carriages and sought warmth and food in the forlorn-looking building at hand. Vain hope!

on every side, and plenty of it. But one fire could be found, and that in the kitchen, around which twenty or thirty men and boys were huddled, en-

twenty or thirty men and boys were huddled, endeavoring, without success, to thaw out their benumbed fingers and limbs. There was no covering
to the floor, and the faded paper on the side wails
was torn off in many places.
"Come and see where we mean to fight; it
isn't a very good place, but you are not in the city
now," said one.
Really, it wasn't a "very good place," as the room
was the periection of uncleanliness and irigidity. It
was directly off the kitchen, and I would not have
believed that so much matthess could exist in a
connectiout farmhouse. Great heaps or straw and
barnyard refuse lay in each of the corners and over
the floor, while diri and grease, cobwets and cockroaches were visible in every crevice, which could

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your correspondent ever struck. Shade of cockinguing, the pit was made of four common ciapboards nalled to the floor! And the game birds were compelled to fight on the bare boards, without carpet or fan bark! Mr. Bergh, this was really crueity Night came on, and when the opponents of Hartford were given up, owing to the wildness of the storm, they appeared in sleighs, and but little time was then lost before the fighting commenced. The old fashioned steelyards were used to weigh the birds, and when the pit, and in the absence of candlesticks fifty or sixty men held them above their heads while the battles progressed. The audience, though not large, was certainly the most appreciative I ever saw. There were no Yale or Harvard students present, but Hartford furnished several benevoient looking gentlemen, who were evidently well pleased with the prospects of fighting, but sick of the attending incidents. Among the crowd was one doctor, several draymen, three or four merchants, several machilists and any number of young farmers, who are frequently the PERFECTION OF SCAPEGRACES, and these were not an exception. In all fish dirt and confusion there was one pleasant feature. The keeper of the larmhouse was lather of three little chief on the fight of the profuse countrymen and witness the dying efforts of the spiring four from the betting crowd and pat their little heads, but when in the excitement of the fighting to turn from the betting crowd and pat their little heads, but when in the excitement of the fighting they were allowed to mingle with the profane c

can show lots on 'em if you hanker for 'em'. Thus, 30a.

Fourth Fight,—The weights were 5 lbs. 7 oz., both cocks, Hartford being a brown-red and Middletown a black-red. Long neets again. The odds were on Hartford, as it was a favorite bird. More candles were asked for and obtained, and by this time every man in the room naving decent clothes time every man in the room naving decent clothes damned grease all over" him. The birds soon got to work, and the reathers and blood few about the pit, in the first buckles the honors were easy, but the swords thay had on only wanted to touch a soft spot

and death would follow. At the sixth fly Middletown had the best of it, and with one or two more
vindictive lurches the brown-red was spread out
like a plate of soft mush by a cracking shot through
his brainwork. The fights were now even, and the
religious lade of the Valley were noiser than ever
and thirsty, which they did their level best to
quench from pocket flasks filled with Connecticut
fighting rum. Time, 20s.

Fifth Pight.—The weights were, Hartford 4 lbs. 12
Oz., and Middletown 4 lbs. 14 oz., the former showing a spangle, the hero of several battles, and much
thought of, while the latter sent in a bisol-red, also
a favorite. It was more murder with long heels.
The Hartford lads went down into their pockets this
time, and offered heavy odds on their fowl, the most
of which were accepted. The fighting was good,
but the spangle was the fastest and truess fitter,
and crack, crack, crack went his pitchforks into the
black-red, until at last he got a body smasher, when
he raised his yellow legs appealingly in the air. He
was then picked up and thrown into an enpty barrel
dying. "What's the matter now?" yelled heartford;
but Middletown looked glum, and got square in
cursing the light, and the storm, which was now
raging fearfully. Time, Im. 22s.

Sixth Fight.—The baby in the kitchen had been
awakened by the noise, and the good-natured
mother brought it in her arms out to the pli, that
its crying might be stopped at the scene. The blueeyed child instantiv became quiet, but the mother
did not leave the room until the battle was over,
seemingly as deeply absorbed in the spilling of
blood as the nanders themsolves. Hartford presented a black-red, 4 lbs. 14 oz., and Middletown a
brown-red, 4 lbs. 15 oz., both stags. Hereis called an
inch and a quarter long were used, but they measured nearly an inch and a half, and were murderously sharp. Betting even. The black was a strong,
fast fighter, and seemed to have the bost of it at first;
but the brown flanty me thing for fly and his for
hit, and begaa to ex

nerceiy, striking six or seven blows without separating. When they did Hartford had a cut throat, and though the courageous bird endeavored to cough up the blood that was choking him to death, he could not, yet he showed game in his distress and did not succumd until the murderous steel had claimed his life. Hartford looked a little mouraful at this resuit. The Middletown boys still thirsty and going for their "kill-me-quick" rum. Time, 3m los.

Eighth Fight.—It was now Sunday and one or more of the reflecting portion of the assemblage thought it rough "that the Sabbath should be thus disgraced," but they were housed at and tood to "go home," which was more easily said than done, considering that the storm of snow and hall was so intense that a man could not long stand before it. And now the little blue-eyed girl again strayed from her mother's side in the kitchen and came into the pit among the blasphemous countrymen. It was a san picture, but the sweet creature chapped her hands approvingly at the sight of the combating birds. The Hartford partisans showed a 5 b. voz., a bluered chicken, while Middletown sent in a 5 lb. 2 oz. black-red cock, according to an agreement that had been made. More fallow "tips" were asked for and obtained, and more swearing by the owners of coats that were spoiled by the dripping grease. The Middletown men were cortain of this fight, and many went their bottom stamp on the result. The long heels were used. Both birds were "eager for the fray," and they went together in a buckle that sounded like snapping stacks. The cock in the chicken here and there, drumming away like a tattoo beaten at "taps," but he din't find the soft spot, and when the Middletown boys were yelling with oeight Hartford stargered up from the hard floor and with one revengetul slash sent his pitchiorks clear through the brain of the cock, and he fell lifeless at his handler's feet. Hartford was with were added to by two or three of the more of the more

its victory, and raked in many stamps. Time, im. 408.

Tenth Fight.—Two 4 lbs. 7 oz. Hartford brought in a blue red and Middletown a brown-red, both fine looking chiosens. Short heels were used. It was a good fight, especially on the part of the buered, who probed the life out of the "Fariner Boy," as the brown-red was called, in handsome style. Time, 4m. 22s.

Externth Fight.—The bankrupt Middletown lads now devoted their time to holding the "penny dips," and guzzling what little of their rum that was left. Hartfords showed a brown-red—5 lbs. 2 oz., and their opplonents a black red—5 lbs. 4 oz. The betting was even, though light. These were slashers; no fuss, but plenty of featners, and Hartford, who was a last fighter, and all over his bird, won agailant fight amid the applause of his friends. Time, lum. 13s.

Tweight. Fight.—Hartford sent in a gray cock, weighing 4 lbs. 15 oz., a great favorite with all who knew nim. Middletown showed a brue-red, two ounces less, but a bird that could fight for a life. The candles were snuffed and the birds faced and placed on the scratch. Away went the blue at the Hartford favorite, and at the first buckle his dagger-like gaff plerced the heart of the gray, who felt lifeless at his handler's feet, killed before he knew where he was. It was all over it ten seconds.

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lifeless at his handler's feet, killed before he knew
where he was. It was all over it ten seconds.
Thirteenth Fight.—Hartford felt despondent at
the bad luck that beiel their favorite gray, but this
time they sent to the front a brown-red cock, 4lbs.
13 oz., while Middletown showed a ginger-red
chicken, 5 lbs. 2 oz. It didn't last long, as the orown
did not give his opponent time to rest, never leaving
him until he was carved into steaks, and the victor
of this bloody butchering ended his battle by a
tattoo on the floor, that gave peace to the Hartford
boys, as this fight won them the main. Time—
3m. 16s.

Fourteenth Fight.—Two 4 lbs. 4 oz.—a gray from
Hartford and a black-red from Middletown. The
gray cock avenged the death of his brother in the
twelfth fight, and licked his opponent in less than a
minute by the watch.

Fifteenth Fight.—Hartford, 4 lbs, 12 oz., the
spangle that had fought before; Middletown, a blackred, 4 lbs. 10 oz. The spangle maintained his reputation, and though knocked down two or three
times, got up and won in 3m. 22s.

Three o'clock had arrived, and, as there was to be
no more fighting, the worn-out men sought the
stove in the kitchen, out the fire had gone down
and the little heat it diffused throughout the room
was nothing to the cold air that whistled through
a hundred crevices. Some of the more venturesome suggested that it would be well inea to start
for home, but one look out in the dark night
was enough to coavince the majority that the
house, however cheerless, was the better place until
daylight. So in corners and chairs and on the soultary
table the remaining hours of darkness were passed,
and Sunday morning came, with twelve inches of
snow on the ground, and the storm still raging.
There is little else to tell. A broken down coach,
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Reminiscences of the Last Great Snow Storm to the West-Eight Lives Lost and Immense

Destruction of Cattle.

Sioux City, Iowa, Peb. 8, 1872.

A. M. Wilcox, who has returned from Plymouth county, Iowa, says that three residents in homesteads in that county started with a team for "Broken Kettle" for wood, but were overtaken by the storm on that memorable Saturday morning. Two of the men dug their way into a huge snow-drift, and remained there, while the other man proceeded on his way with the team. The men is the drift remained there a day and a haif before they dared to venture out, but suffered no material injury by their long confinement. The man who zept on his way, together with the team, was found a day, or two since frozen to death near Sultin's Home, afteen miles above this city.

As far as is positively known eight persons were frozen to death during this storm within a radius of afteen miles of this place. The loss of stock within the same limits has been immense, and will probably reach from four hundred to six nundred horses and cattle. steads in that county started with a team

# The Long Island City Victim Preves To Be &

The Losg Island City Victim Preves To Be a Victimizer—As Alderman Swindled.

The mystery of Mr. Watson, whose disappearance caused so much comment, and who has been published as the probable victim of highwayman, has been solved. For a number of years he has lived at Ravenswood, Long Island City, and has niways been considered a man of means and respectability. On the day he was last seen he visited the market of Alderman Bridge and gave a check for \$100 in payment of an account, After some casual remarks he requested that a check for \$140 be cashed by the Alderman, saying that he had a small bill to pay, and was arraid the parties would be unable to change so large an amount. The money was given, and from that time nothing has been seen of Watson. Alderman Bridge presented his checks, yesterday, and was met with the response "that they did not know the man." It seems that other sight irregularities have been nushed up, and that he has represented himself as being connected with a Wail street firm, who also deny having any acquaintance with the man. Watson rents a fine house in Ravenswood, and has surrounded himself and lamily with all the luxuries of wealth,